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Official Oath D. W. Ballard

Territory of Idaho }
County of Ada } ss

I, David W. Ballard do solemnly swear that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the Territory of Idaho according to law, to the best of my ability: So help me God.

David W. Ballard

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the Fourteenth day of June A. D. 1864

Wm R. McBride
Chief Justice
Idaho Territory

Oath of S. P. Howlett

I. Solomon P. Howlett. Secretary of the Territory of Idaho, do Solemnly Swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the Office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Solomon P. Howlett

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Twenty First day of August A. D. 1866

John Cummins

Associate Justice Supreme Court Idaho Territory

I, Solomon P. Howlett, do solemnly swear that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the Office of Secretary of the Territory of Idaho according to law, to the best of my ability, So help me God.

Solomon P. Howlett

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Twenty first day of August A.D. 1866

John Cummins

Associate Justice Supreme Court

Idaho Territory

Andrew Johnson

President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these Presents Greeting.

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of S. R. Howlett, of Idaho, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining, unto him, the said S. R. Howlett, for the term of four years from the day of the date hereof, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Twenty Sixth day of July in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand eight hundred and Sixty Six and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety first

Seal

By the President Andrew Johnson

Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Commission No. Kelly

Andrew Johnson

President of the United States of America

To all who may see these Presents, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Wisdom, Uprightness and Learning of Milton Kelly, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be an Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to the Constitution and Laws of said United States, and to Have and to Hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto Him, the said Milton Kelly, for the term of four years from the day of the date hereof, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and Sixty Six and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninetieth.

Seal

By the President Andrew Johnson

W. Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Know all men by these presents, That we Solomon R. Howlett Samuel Carr, George A. Chick, Thos. B. Logan, Benj. F. Lankin, Edward C. Sterling, Chas. W. Bloome, Obar L. Bradley, Edward A. Harris, James W. Griffin, John A. Brown, Peter Dean, Ophr. Smith & Andrew J. Bunner are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said United States; for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this Twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden Solomon R. Howlett has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Idaho, and has accepted said appointment, Now, if the said Solomon R. Howlett shall and do, at all times hereafter and during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all public moneys, and honestly account for the same, and for all public property, which shall or may come into his hands, without fraud or delay, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed & delivered in presence of
A. J. Ashwright
John Cummins

Solomon R. Howlett Seal
Samuel Carr do
George A. Chick do
Thomas B. Logan do
Benj. F. Lankin do
Edward C. Sterling do
Charles W. Bloome do
Obar L. Bradley do
Edward Harris do
James W. Griffin do
John A. Brown do
Peter Dean do
Ophr. Smith do
Andrew J. Bunner do

I, John Cummins, hereby certify that the securities to the aforegoing bond are amply sufficient for the penalty thereof.

John Cummins
Associate Justice Supreme Court Idaho Territory

Done

I Solomon R. Howlett do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will and faithfully serve the United States in the office of Secretary of the Territory of Idaho, that I will carefully attend to all such orders and instructions as I shall from time to time receive from the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the person under whose direction I am or may hereafter be placed, and that in all things belonging to my said office, during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, justly, and truly, according to the best of my skill and judgment, do equal and impartial justice, without fraud, favor or affection.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Solomon R. Howlett

this 30th day of August A.D. 1866

S. Hon. Cummins

Associate Justice of Supreme Court

of Idaho Territory.

Territory of Idaho }

County of Ada } ss

I, Simon Cox being first duly sworn

deposes and says he is worth the sum of Five Thousand

Dollars, after paying all his just debts

Subscribed and sworn to before } Simon Cox

me this 30th day of August A.D. 1866 }

S. Hon. Cummins

Associate Justice Supreme Court I.T.

Territory of Idaho }

County of Ada } ss

We, George H. Chicks, Thomas E. Logan

Benj. F. Lankin, Edwin C. Sterling, and Charles W. Slocum

being first duly sworn, each for himself and not one for the

other, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of Five

Thousand dollars after paying his just debts.

Subscribed and sworn to } Edwin C. Sterling

before me this 30th day of } Charles W. Slocum

August A.D. 1866 } George H. Chicks

S. Hon. Cummins } Thos. E. Logan

Associate Justice Supr. Court } Benjamin F. Lankin

I.T.

Territory of Idaho }
County of Ada } ss

Ira, Ebenezer L. Bradley, Edward Harris, James W. Griffin, John A. Brown, Peter Dean, Ephraim Smith & Alexander J. Burnes, being first duly sworn, each for himself and not one for the other, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of Three Thousand dollars, after paying all just debts.

Ebenezer L. Bradley
Peter Dean
James W. Griffin
Ephraim Smith
Alexander J. Burnes
John A. Brown
Edward Harris

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 30th day of August A. D. 1866,

John Cummins
Appointed Justice Supreme Court

Territory of Idaho }
County of Ada } ss.

I hereby certify that I administered the foregoing oaths or protestations to the parties whose names are subscribed respectively this 30th day August A. D. 1866

John Cummins
Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory.

Commission of S. Cummins

I, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States of America
To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting.

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Wisdom, Uprightness and Learning of Silas Cummins, of Idaho Territory, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to the Constitution and Laws of the said United States, and to Have and to Hold the said Office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto Him the said Silas Cummins, for the term of four years from the day of the date hereof, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 29th day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninetieth.

Andrew Johnson

By the President
Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State

Proclamation

By David W. Ballard. Governor of Idaho

Whereas, at a general election held on the second Monday in August, 1866. pursuant to an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, entitled "An Act, relative to elections" approved December 17th, 1864, and, Whereas, on said second Monday in August, 1866, E. D. Holbrook received the highest number of votes cast for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

And, S. St. Hutchison, the highest number of votes cast for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

And, W. W. Thayer, the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for First Judicial District.

And, J. J. Gray, the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for Second Judicial District.

And, E. D. Curtis the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for Third Judicial District.

Therefore, in accordance with the Statute Section of the Organic Act of the Territory of Idaho, and the Twenty Sixth Section of the Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, entitled An Act relative to elections.

I do hereby declare said E. D. Holbrook to be duly elected Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

And, S. St. Hutchison Superintendent of Public Instruction

W. W. Thayer, District Attorney for 1st Judicial District

J. J. Gray, District Attorney for 2nd Judicial District

And, E. D. Curtis, District Attorney for 3d Judicial District

According to the election returns from all the Districts and Counties in said Territory of Idaho, now on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City, this 8th day of September A. D. 1866 and of the American Independence the Ninety first

D. W. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

Seal

By the Governor
S. R. Howlett
Secretary, Idaho

Commission of D W Ballard Gov

Andrew Johnson

President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of David W Ballard of Oregon, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining, unto him, the said D W. Ballard, for the term of four years from the day of the date hereof, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Tenth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty Six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Ninetieth.

By the President

William H Seward

Secretary of State

Andrew Johnson

Executive Department
Idaho Territory

I hereby certify that at a General Election held in and for the Territory of Idaho, on the Thirteenth day of August, A.D. 1866, that being the Second Monday of said month, and the time prescribed by Law, O. S. Holbrook received Three hundred and forty one (341) votes for Delegate to Congress, of said Territory of Idaho, that being the largest number of votes polled for any one person, for that office, He is therefor declared duly elected Delegate to Congress, of said Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City this 4th day of September 1866

David W. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
S. E. Dowell
Secretary

Certificate of Election to W. W. Thayer

Executive Department
Idaho Territory

In conformity with the requirements of the Laws of the Territory of Idaho, by An Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, Approved December 4th, 1864, relative to the issuance of certificates of election to District Attorneys,

I Hiram Ballard certify that at a General Election held in, and for said Territory, on the 7th instant the day of August A.D. 1866, that being the time prescribed by Law, for holding said general election, That, W. W. Thayer received Four hundred and twenty four votes for District Attorney for the First Judicial district, and that being the highest number of votes polled for any one person, for said Office, He is therefore declared duly elected District Attorney, for said First Judicial District of Idaho Territory, according to the returns made to, and on file in this office, from the Counties composing said Judicial District of Idaho.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, At Boise City this 15th day of Sept, A.D. 1866

Seal

H. H. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
C. A. Norton
Secretary of Idaho

Executive Department
Idaho Territory

In conformity with the Twenty Fourth Section of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory of Idaho, approved December 17th 1864, entitled an Act, Relative to Elections, which provides for the Issuance of Certificates of Election to all Territorial Officers,

In consequence thereof, I do, hereby certify that at a General Election, held in, and for the said Territory, on the Fourteenth day of August A. D. 1866, that being the time prescribed by law, J. H. Watson, received, Forty four hundred and forty four votes for Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the Territory of Idaho, and that being the highest number of votes polled for any one person, for said Office, He is therefore declared duly elected, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory of Idaho, according to the returns made to, and on file in this Office

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City this 17th day of Sept A. D. 1866

Seal

Danl W Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
S. R. Howell
Secretary

Certificate of Election to D. S. Curtis

Executive Department
Idaho Territory

In conformity with the requirements of the Laws of the Territory of Idaho, by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, approved December 14th 1864, Relative to the issuance of certificate of election to District Attorneys.

In compliance therewith, I do hereby certify that at a General Election in, and for said Territory, on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1866, that being the time fixed & established by Law, for holding said general election, That, D. S. Curtis, received Five hundred and fifty seven votes, for District Attorney for the Third Judicial District, and that being the highest number of votes polled, for any one person, for said office, He is therefore declared duly elected, District Attorney for said Third Judicial District of Idaho Territory, according to the returns made to, and on file in this office, from the Counties composing said Third Judicial District of Idaho.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City, this 17th day of Sept 1866

David W. Ballard
Gov Idaho

By the Governor
S. E. Howlett
Secretary

Certificate of Election to Wm. J. Nay

Executive Department
Idaho Territory

In conformity with the requirements of the Laws of the Territory of Idaho, by An Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, approved December 14th A.D. 1864, Relative to the Issuance of Certificate of election to District Attorneys.

In compliance therewith, I do hereby Certify that at a General Election, held in, and for said Territory, on the Thirteenth day of August A.D. 1866, that being the time prescribed by Law, for holding said General Election, that Wm. J. Nay, received Twenty one hundred and forty four (2144) votes for District Attorney, for the Second Judicial District, and that being the highest number of votes cast for any one person, for said Office, he is therefore declared duly elected District Attorney, for said Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, according to the returns made to, and on file in this Office, from the Counties composing said Second District of Idaho.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Territory, to be affixed. Done this 17th day of Sept, A.D. 1866.

Seal

David W. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
S. A. D. Newlin
Secretary

Special Election

Whereas by the Resignation of B. B. Morton a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Idaho, in Alturas County; Therefore, I, David P. Ballard Governor of said Territory of Idaho, in accordance with the 4th Section of the Organic Act of said Territory, do hereby require and direct that a special election be held in said county of Alturas, on Thursday, the 25th day of November inst. for the purpose of filling said vacancy

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Seal

David P. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
C. R. Stockton
Secretary

Thanksgiving Proclamation

Let us as a most favored people do homage to the Benevolent Ruler of the Universe, and acknowledge our gratitude to Him who governs and controls all things well, for the many and bigeal blessings we have enjoyed within the past year.

Let us return thanks to that Power whose will is a destiny which cannot be resisted, and whose gracious care has been made manifest to our good, in crowning the husbandman's toil with plenty, and favoring us as a nation with continued peace.

Let conformity therefore, with a high sense of duty, and in accord with the proclamation of the President of the United States

I David W. Ballard Governor of the Territory of Idaho do hereby appoint Thursday the 29th day of November as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God, and kindly command its observance in accordance with the established usages of a Christian nation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the to be affixed the great Seal of the Territory of Idaho

Done at Boise City this 17th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty six and the year of the American Independence the ninety first.

Seal

Done for Ballard

By the Governor

S. R. Howlett

Secretary

Copy

Special Election

Whereas reliable information having been received, that a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Idaho, in Owyhee County, by the removal of C. L. St. Joughn from said County of Owyhee; Therefore, I, David P. Ballard Governor of said Territory of Idaho in accordance with the 4th Section of the Organic Act of said Territory do hereby require and direct that a Special Election be held in said County of Owyhee on Thursday the Eleventh day of December inst, for the purpose of filling said vacancy

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City this first day of December A.D. 1864

D. P. Ballard

By the Governor

S. R. Howlett

Secretary

Governor's Message

Executive Department
Boise City I.T.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the requirements of established custom, I present to your Honorable body the Message expected to be read at the opening of your session.

In the greater portion of the Population of our Territory, the year now closed has been a year of prosperity. Many who began the year with perplexing doubts and misgivings as to the future of this country, have had those doubts and anxieties happily removed, and the success of the past leads them to hope and trust for the future.

To those deeply afflicted with sickness and bereavement, while the benign blessings of peace, health and abundance have been bestowed upon us by a kind and overruling Providence with an unsparing manner. These are the marked of God's good providence should call out our deepest gratitude to Him whose goodness it has been thus to favor and bless us as a people.

For the first two years after the settlement of our Territory, Idaho was looked upon only as a theater for speculation and as a place for a temporary residence, where by enduring the necessary toil and privation, rapid fortunes might be acquired. The Territory was first settled by those whose object was the acquirement of a speedy fortune and then hurry down to return either to the Pacific or Atlantic States, But this feeling is rapidly subsiding, and the abundant success attending both miners and agriculturists during the last year is fast rendering the prejudices that have formerly existed against Idaho as being a desirable location for a permanent residence.

The most reliable information on the subject establishes the fact, that the yield of precious metals, on the aggregate, for the last year exceeds that of any preceding year. This, in connection with the fact that operations in gold and silver quartz, our principal source of mineral wealth, are as yet only in embryo, is a source of of gratification to every one concerned in

the future prosperity of the Territory. The ledges already opened and worked uniformly present indications of increasing richness, in not a single instance have there been indications of depreciation in the deposits of mineral wealth. Only a small portion of the gold and silver bearing quartz ledges already discovered and known to be rich, some of them almost fabulously so, are as yet being worked. Some observations made during the past summer, by intelligent and scientific gentlemen, the conclusion is drawn that those ledges, which have yielded so abundantly during the present year, with next year's advance still greater profits, while many more will be successfully opened and their yield be found to be equally abundant.

Agricultural pursuits, for two years almost totally neglected, have been prosecuted during the past year with the most gratifying results. Many hundreds of acres, in the Boise Valley and other localities, have been brought under cultivation, and it is shown to have that the yields per acre of both cereals and vegetables, will compare favorably with the yields of any other locality on the Pacific coast. The day is not far distant when but little if any of the productions raised on the Pacific coast will be brought over the Blue Mountains for the support of the people of Idaho Territory. Arrangements for more extended operations in both mining and agricultural pursuits are already in progress for the ensuing year. The amount of land cultivated this year will doubtless be more than doubled next, and it is safe to estimate that equal success will attend the mining interests of the country. In connection with the agricultural interests of the Territory it is not uninteresting to know that an enterprising farmer in Boise Valley, during the past summer, cultivated sorghum with the most successful results.

While the two principal pursuits of our Territory, mining and agriculture, have thus been prosecuted with efficient energy and success, all other industrial pursuits consequent upon these have been correspond-

ingly remunerative, and it is believed that there are more settled families, more competent business men, more active and worthy working men, such as constitute the bone and sinew of every country, here in our midst who look upon Idaho as their future home, than there ever have been at any previous period.

The idea of extravagant speculation giving way to patient toil and well regulated economy and judging the future by the past, this healthier sentiment on the part of the people will gradually increase until Idaho will abound in all the features and elements of a well established and properly organized community. As the resources of the country are more and more developed, other branches of industry, hitherto dormant, will doubtless be thrown open for the active and energetic labor of the country. All things considered, the future of Idaho may now be looked upon with more confidence than at any former period of her history.

One fact connected with our business relations is a source of just pride to our citizens. Our merchants command a respect in the commercial circles of the coast not surpassed by the merchants of any other community. After a careful examination of the facts, it is believed that the whole of the merchants of our commercial ports, who patronage has been extended to the merchants of Idaho, have sustained less loss through them than through the merchants of any other community where the same amount of business has been transacted. When we consider the vast amount of trade that has passed through the hands of trade that has passed through the hands of our merchants, our great distance from the seaboard, the extended ranges of mountains over which our routes of land carriage must necessarily pass, and the consequent perplexities attending the delivery of goods in our towns, and the way few failures of persons, we may indeed point with just pride to the character of our merchants as men of business qualifications, and to the resources of our country as inexhaustible.

One other source of congratulation to our citizens is to be found in the marked decrease of crime in our midst. During the past year but few cases of murder or highway robery have occurred, while

during the same time crimes of smaller grade have evidently been on the decrease.

It is to be hoped that in all coming time the arm of the law in Idaho will be sufficiently powerful for the protection of her citizens in both life and property, and that whatever may have been the apparent provocation in time past, no such apparent necessity will ever again exist, and that it will not in the future be necessary for citizens, in their own name and without the authority of law, to undertake the administration of justice. Instances of dissatisfaction to the people have occurred during the past year from the regular operations of the law. Where crimes have committed, the parties accused of the same have, in due time, been put upon trial, and the people have heartily acquiesced in the result. Every where in our Territory the increased promptness and stability of our courts is looked upon as a just source of increased confidence, on the part of the people. Therefore with regrets for any deplorable events that may have occurred in the past, we may rejoice over the brighter prospects for the future.

In the regard to Legislation proper to be done at the present session, I have but few recommendations to make. Indeed it seems to me that no great amount of legislation is at present required. It is thought that familiarity with the existing statutes is of greater consequence to the people than increased legislation. While it is important that needed changes in the laws should from time to time, be made, and necessary new ones enacted, it is equally important that the statutes should remain free from complications by amendment by amendment at least long enough for the people to become familiar with them and their practical workings.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the laws enacted at that and the preceding sessions have been printed, in separate volumes, each of

which has been appropriately and conveniently indexed. The publishing work has been well executed, in good type and on good paper, with substantial binding, but for want of funds to pay for the work the books still remain in the hands of the Publishers at San Francisco. The embarrassment under which you must necessarily in not having those laws before you are fully appreciated as without them it is impossible that your present legislation can be performed understandingly or with as much satisfaction, either to yourselves or to your constituents, as could be done could access be had to those bound volumes. In fact, the statutes of the Territory are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The first Legislatures which assembled at Lewiston in 1863, enacted a code but as the duration of their session was limited, it was necessarily passed in much haste, and with much less consideration than its importance demanded. The code thus enacted was not printed until after the sitting of the next Legislature, and many of the amendments have never been published in any form whatever, and indeed each succeeding Legislature has labored under the misfortune of endeavoring to amend the legislation of its predecessor with no authentic knowledge of the subject matter. The result is that our laws are inharmonious and abound in puzzling discrepancies. It is believed that the best method of securing a proper code of laws, and remedying the existing evils is by the appointment of a commission to codify and revise the whole body of our statutes. The present uncertainty can thus be remedied by a system which, though it may take some time and incur some expense, will, when completed, supersede for years to come the necessity of further amendments and additional legislation.

Your attention is called to the fact that the Nez Perce Indians still continue to harrass our routes of travel and frontier settlements, making it unsafe for persons desiring to settle among portions of our country, except in large numbers well armed; thus retarding the development of our country. In view of these facts I recommend the passage of an act for

the organization of the Militia of the Territory. The want of arms for protection against these hostile bands is severely felt by our citizens. The organization of the Militia would not only serve to place us in better condition for defence against the savages, but would also entitle us to our quota of arms from the Government. With a good supply of arms in their it is believed that our citizens would, in a short time, be able to bring to terms of peace the few marauding bands of Indians that infest our borders, committing with so much impunity their predatory attacks upon the unarmed travelers and settlers.

The financial affairs of the Territory are far from being in a satisfactory condition, as may be seen by an examination of the Reports of the Territorial Treasurer and Comptroller. The remedy suggested is in the most rigid economy and a thorough and stringent revenue law. As one should desire or be permitted to live in a country where he can claim the protection and benefits of its laws, and at the same time refuse to be laid under contribution to sustain that country and support its laws. Since all good citizens willingly pay their taxes, it is but proper to them that all should be made equally to assist in the burden of taxation. Could all the taxes due from our citizens have been promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, even at existing rates, doubtless our revenue would have been quite sufficient for all the expenditures of the Territory.

Since the passage of the Organic Act, Congress has made an annual appropriation of $25,000 to defray the Legislative expenses of the Territory, and the sum of $1,000 for incidental expenses. From the records now on file in the Territorial Secretary's Office, it is ascertained that of the $81,000 thus appropriated for this and the three years' preceding, that only $9,938.00 have been received and expended in accordance with the objects of the appropriation. I must earnestly call your attention to the fact that this appropriation is by

for too small for the objects specified, and I would recommend that a Memorial be addressed to Congress upon this subject, soliciting that body to make the requisite appropriation in accordance with the estimate of our Territorial Secretary, now on file in the Treasury Department at Washington, and to appoint a special commission, fully authorized and empowered, to investigate and adjust the claims now existing against the Government arising from legislative and incidental expenses.

It is befitting that I should allude to the great importance of a rail road communication from the navigable waters of the Columbia river, via Boise Valley, to the Salt Lake Valley, intersecting the Central Pacific railway at some point in that vicinity. A Bill, contemplating the establishment of such a road, was brought before the last session of Congress. It passed the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad by the House of Representatives, and will probably become a law during the present session of Congress. The importance of the enterprise is so deeply felt by every citizen of Idaho as to render it necessary for me to urge your hearty co operation with the Government in carrying forward the design.

Our common schools are not in as flourishing a condition as could be desired. The apparent want of interest on this subject has grown out of the unsettled condition of many of our citizens, who, expecting to remain but a short time in Idaho, have given attention more to other subjects than to the educational interests of the country. During the past and preceding summers, however, some considerable interest was taken on the subject, quite a number of districts were organized under the provisions of our common school law, and a number of both public and private schools were taught in different parts of the country. I would recommend that the County Commissioners be authorized to extend a tax for common school purposes to 5 mills on the dollar.

I am happy to be able to congratulate the citizens of this Territory on the late arrival of our Surveyor General, Mr. Carter, a gentleman of known and acknowledged ability in his profession, from whom I understand the

initiatory steps for the survey of the country will be begun at the earliest practical period. This fact will be of special interest to our farming population, as nothing is of greater importance to our agricultural interests than the speedy survey of our public lands.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the Reports of the Territorial Treasurer, on finances and condition of Territorial Prisons, also the Reports of Territorial Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I indulge the hope that your deliberations may be characterized by wisdom and harmony, and that you may be kept in good health.

David K. Ballard

Special Message.

Executive Office I.T.
Boise City Dec 15th 1864

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Your attention is invited to the great importance of a general system of retrenchment in Territorial expenditures. Having in my Annual message recommended a system of rigid economy as one of the remedies for the present embarrassed condition of our finances, I am pleased to learn that there is a bill now pending in the Council entitled "An Act to relieve the Territorial Treasury" which contemplates the repeal of all Acts and parts of Acts, allowing increased compensation to be paid out of the Territorial Treasury to the Governor and Territorial Secretary. Having learned through highly respectable sources that there exists some delicacy with reference to myself, lest the repeal of the law referred to, should be understood as having been prompted by personal feelings; Gentlemen permit me to assure you that in the passage of the bill now pending with a view to the amendment, I shall be perfectly indifferent to you as the matter and a noble object. I therefore beg of you to feel no embarrassment on my account, as individual interests should always be made subservient to the public good.

If the Congress in our Organic Act failed to provide sufficient salaries for Territorial Officers, it is unreasonable to expect that our infant Territory will supply the deficit by Legislation, and our remedy should be memorial to Congress on the subject rather than resort to our Territorial Treasury.

Two reasons principles of our government has been to sustain the expenses of Territorial Governments, and there is no good reason why Idaho should be made the exception.

The passage of bill in its present form would have the effect to relieve the Territorial Treasury to the amount of $4000.00 annually. To amend the bill so to repeal also "An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to provide increased compensation to Officers in this Territory approved January 13th 1864 would leave the bill more beneficial

effect to raise the Treasury of $12.080 Tons making in the aggregate the sum of $16,080 as will be shown by the following figures

For	Compensation to Governor per annum		2500,00
"	" " Secretary	"	1500,00
"	" 33 Members Legislature $6 per day 40 days		7920,00
"	" 2 Clerks	" 7 " " "	560,00
"	" 1	" 6 " " "	1440,00
"	" 2 Sergeant at Arms	" 6 " "	480,00
"	" 2 Door Keepers	" 6 " "	480,00
"	" 2 Enrolling Clerks not paid by us	"	480,00
"	" 2 Pages	"	244,00
"	" 2 Porters	"	281,00
	Making a total amount of		$16,080

We deem it therefore as but proper & right that our expenditures should at once be placed on the basis of our Organic Act, as this would relieve our Treasury of a sum which would go far toward liquidating our outstanding indebtedness, and place our financial affairs in a more healthy condition.

Whatever the ensuing necessities may have been which prompted the first Territorial Legislature to provide for increased compensation of members of the Legislature, out of the Territorial Treasury, it is certain by a matter of great doubt, whether such Legislation is not entirely unauthorized by the Organic Act.

Congress it is true has the power to fix the compensation of its members, but this is by special provision in the Constitution delegating the necessary powers, and in none of the States the authority is conferred by Constitutional provision. But no instance is known where the right has been claimed except by some special delegated authority.

That it is in contravention of sound principle there can be no question.

In conclusion gentlemen let me assure you of my hearty cooperation in all needful and proper Legislation, especially in the way of retrenchments

D. W. Ballard

C

Executive Office Id. T.
Boise City Dec 7th 1866

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

Your Resolution requesting an explanation of the Message transmitted on the 15th inst. was before me, I may have been unfortunate in the selection of terms to convey my meaning in that brief communication and shall endeavor to make my self understood in the present one: To give a categorical answer to your question I will say, that in returning Joint Resolutions No 2 & 3, without my signature I did not intend to either approve or veto them. The Organic Act says that "every Bill" before it shall become a Law, shall be presented to the Governor &c. A Joint or Concurrent Resolution is not a bill, it does not become a law. A Resolution is an expression of the sense of the Legislative body on a given question and in as much as the opinion of the Legislature is expressed as fully and is ascertained as completely without the signature of the Governor as with it, his signing a resolution would neither add to nor detract from its validity. Noticing that the framers of my predecessor in this Territory had been to sign not only bills but resolutions, Memorials &c. I inadvertently followed the precedent without consideration and signed the resolutions to which reference was made in my Message of the 15th inst. But upon consideration, becoming satisfied that my right to approve or reject the measures of the Legislative Assembly is confined to bills and does not embrace resolutions, I intended so to express myself in my former communication. Cushing in his Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies" Page 919 Sec 2337 says "The other species besides bills which are required to be approved by the Executive are fortunately specified in each Constitution" The Organic Act of this Territory extends to us in the same relation, that a State Constitution would if we were a State, And as it does not specify that any "other papers" except bills shall be presented to the Governor it follows under the rule laid down that such papers need not be submitted to the executive.

David W. Ballard

Veto Message

Executive Department
Boise City I.T. December 24th 1866

Hon. George Ainslee
President of the Council:

Sir

I regret having to return Council Bill No. 9 with my objections to its becoming a law. Said bill provides an oath of office for the members of the Legislature and all other officers elected or appointed within the Territory, and all attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of this Territory, and repeals the oath of office prescribed by the first Legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho. Our organic act provides that all civil officers shall take an oath or affirmation "to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices."

Congress may legislate over a Territory within the scope of its Constitutional power and may establish a territorial government, and the form of the local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress. (Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 19 How., p. 393). Congress may also legislate directly for a Territory. (See U.S. Statutes, Vol. 12, pp. 432, 501.)

The constitution and laws of the United States not locally inapplicable are the laws of our Territory. Organic Act, sec. 13.

Our territorial government was created by Congress, and the oaths of office required by the organic act, and such other oaths as may be deemed necessary, are legitimately within the province of that body to prescribe.

The passage of the bill now before me cannot do away with the existing laws of Congress. All civil officers, before entering upon their official duties, are required to take an oath or affirmation, not by reason of it being upon the statutes of Idaho, but by reason of it being a Law of Congress. Had this bill merely repealed the act of the Legislature passed December 28th 1864

entitled "An Act to regulate official oaths," I should have signed it without hesitation. The difference in the oaths provided by this bill and the oath repealed is quite immaterial. The latter oath is stated in both the affirmative and negative form, while the oath proposed is stated only in the affirmative form. The man who swears conscientiously to the oaths provided in this bill, swears to all that is contained in that portion of the existing oath, and perjury will lie as far in the one case as in the other, and no further. The bill provides that the oath which is enacted shall be the only oath required of members of the legislature, district and county officers, attorneys &c. Now, if Congress prescribes the oaths of office for the members of the legislature, &c., she may at any time alter or change the oaths, or prescribe an additional oath, and the legislature of Idaho cannot limit the power of Congress in such cases. I do not deem it proper that we should say to Congress, while yet a Territory, that we will take such and such oaths and no other shall be required. It is doubtless quite proper that we should have upon our statutes some law defining official oaths, but in fixing that law we should be careful to incorporate all that is required by the laws of the United States, and in no case should we say that only such an oath shall be required. The organic act prescribes the oaths of office, and in the laws of the United States, July 2d, 1862, we find the oath of allegiance. Every federal officer is required to take both, and I am satisfied that the practice of the government has been to require members of the territorial legislatures to subscribe to each of these obligations before drawing their pay or mileage, and I know of no rule or law making any change. Sec 4 of the organic act says, "The legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly." No doubt are entertained but that the act of Congress of July 2d 1862, requires the executive branch of the legislative power to take the oath of allegiance, and it would appear very strange that the other branch should be expected from taking the same oath.

The law which declares one branch of the Legislative power shall take a certain prescribed oath

"before entering upon the duties of office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or emoluments thereof" does without doubt extend to the other as the bill before me prohibits any other oath to be required of any member of the legislative assembly, except the one therein named, it is clearly in violation of the law of Congress referred to, as understood and interpreted by the departments, and in opposition to the practice adopted by the government under said law, on which account the bill is returned to your honorable body without my approval.

D. W. L. Bullard

Governor

Veto No 2

Executive Office I.T.
Boise City Dec 26th 1866

Honorable George Ainslie
President of the Council
Sir

Council Bill No 18. grantes M. A. Carter and others the exclusive right to construct and operate an Electro Telegraph Line, commencing at the southern boundary of Ouida County in this Territory and running thence on a route described in said Bill to the northern boundary of said County. The work on said Telegraph Line is to be commenced within two years and completed in five years from the passage of the bill which an guarantee is provided that said M. A. Carter and others shall ever commence or complete said Line.

There is at the present time a Telegraph Line in successful operation between Salt Lake City Utah Territory and Virginia City Montana Territory. Said Line runs along and over the same ground which the said M. A. Carter and others now ask the exclusive right of way four miles in width for the same purpose.

By act of Congress passed July 24th 1866. The right to construct and operate a Telegraph Line over any portion of the Public domain and over or under the navigable waters of the United States is granted to any Telegraph Company now organized or hereafter to be organized under the laws of any State in the United States, with certain provisos and subject to certain conditions imposed in said Act. The public domain and navigable waters of the United States are within the exclusive control of Congress, and Congress having taken jurisdiction of this matter, it is not in the power of a Territorial Legislature to grant exclusive franchises of this character or any right whatever in conflict with the right secured by act of Congress. It is to be presumed that the company now occupying the route asked for in Council Bill No 18, have complied with and are operating their Line of Telegraphs in conformity to the act of Congress as no

company can build a line of Telegraph over the public domain except they comply with said Act.

Congress does not see proper to grant a special or exclusive charter to any particular Telegraph company in our Territory.

Com'l Bill No 18 grants the exclusive privilege of way for two miles each side of said line and must necessarily cover the route already occupied by a Telegraph line.

Believing that this bill is in conflict with rights already vested in others and against public policy and in direct conflict with the laws of Congress and that such rights are and ought to be within the exclusive control of the government of the United States, I am constrained to withhold my signature and approval of the measure.

S. W. T. Pollard
Governor

Exec. No 3

Executive Department I. T.
Boise City Jany 7th 1867

Hon George Ainslie
President of the Council

Sir

Herewith I return Council bill No. 42, with my objections:

Our Territory is divided into three judicial districts as provided for in the Organic Act. Ada, Boise and Owyhee counties, compose the Third District. The existing laws of the Territory provide for a district attorney in each of these districts. They are to be public prosecutors, attend the different Territorial courts within their districts, and on behalf of the people all public prosecutions, give advice, and attend to such other duties as are required by law. They are elected by the people every two years, receive certain salary and such fees for prosecutions in certain cases as are provided for by law. This has been the system and policy of the Territory ever since its organization. I know of no complaint against this system, or any reason for changing the law in the Third judicial district. The people of Ada, Boise and Owyhee counties have not petitioned for any change, or remonstrated, or made any complaint, against the general policy of the Territory or the district attorneys in their districts or county, made complaint or asked for a change of the laws in any manner whatever. The people have made a choice of these officers through the ballot box. The elected officers have performed the duties. The law has been unanimously acquiesced in, and general satisfaction prevails; in fact I know of no law that has been more unanimously approved. Council bill No 42, proposes to make three county public prosecutors in one district and district public prosecutors in the other districts. This bill also provides that in the counties named the county commissioners shall appoint public prosecutors. In the first and second judicial districts the existing laws still remains and provides for the election of these officers by the people.

As it is provided by the charter under which our Territory was organized, that townships, district and

county officers shall be appointed or elected. Township officers throughout the Territory should either be appointed or elected. So also should the district and county officers be either elected or appointed. Shall we construe that law as a general law for the whole Territory, and make each officer elected or appointed throughout the Territory? or shall we, for instance, appoint a sheriff in one county and make the officer elective in another county. If we are to observe any rule at all, should we not make the officer general and the appointments and elections the same throughout the Territory? If we have district attorneys in two districts in the Territory, should we not have the same kinds of public prosecutors in the third district? What policy or what reason for adopting a system of special legislation for Otoe, Boyles, and Brown counties? While I doubt the legality of legislating men into the same character of officers in one portion of the Territory different from one in other, I am fully satisfied that such a course of legislation is against sound policy and the equal and unperverted rights of the people. This bill provides for the appointment of three officers by the different county commissioners. The appointing power is now with the legislature assembled and executive, and I see no reason for delegating the power in this case to other parties.

G. W. Ballard

Boise No 44

Executive Department I.T.
Boise City Jany 7th 1867

Hon George Ainslie
President of the Council

Sir

I transmit return to your honorable body Council bill No. 45, with my objections to its becoming a law.

The bill provides that George Custer and A. B. Johnson shall be and continue in office until the next general election. The general laws of the Territory provide that the county commissioners of the several counties shall be elected. In case of a vacancy in the board of commissioners, the law provides the manner of filling such vacancy in the board of county commissioners of Boise county at the present term, and if a vacancy should occur, the law amply provides the means of filling the vacancy. Hence there is no reason for the passage of this act.

D. W. Ballard

Executive Department
Boise City January 7th 1867

Hon
Jno Corbett
President of the Council
Sir

I herewith return to your Honorable Body Council Bill No 37, without my signature on the following grounds. The Organic act provides that all township, district and county officers, not otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly. The governor and legislative assembly have provided by general law, that all township, district and county officers shall be elected by the people and have fixed the manner and time of holding elections. The sheriff, auditor, and other county and township officers, with one or two exceptions hold their office for two years, and the terms of office for every county officer begins on the first Monday of January succeeding his election.

On the second Monday in August last a general election was held in all the counties of the Territory for the election of township, district and county officers, and all the counties in the Territory participated in said election.

During the first ten days of this month the county officers so elected, can qualify and enter upon the duties of their several offices. In Ada county, for which this bill especially legislates, persons claim to have been elected to the county offices of said County, and have qualified and claim the right to said offices, and I am informed that steps have already been taken to determine the right of these claimants.

Whether these persons or others are entitled by law to the offices which they claim to have been elected, is not a question which I propose to discuss, or which the legislature can settle by passing a law pretending to legislate old officers into office two years longer or any definite time, nor can they settle the question

by passing any law on the subject. Such a question is for the courts to decide. The intention of Comm'l Bill No 37, is to legislate the old officers out of office in such a manner that the persons claiming to be elected cannot go to the courts to have their rights determined. Or short it is to decide the legal rights of these parties by legislation. The law is made to settle the disputes between the claimants to these offices. It is for the judges of our courts to say that the scales of justice be held even in our land. The obligations of the judge that he will dispense equal law and right to all persons; that he will faithfully, truly and justly do equal and impartial justice, are the great and mighty guarantees to that administration of justice which puts citizen on equal footing with citizen. Any interference with the impartial administration of justice, directing that administration in any uniformity, so as to give to one measure of rights which cannot be denied to another, would at once subversive of the liberty and security guaranteed by the constitution. How could unfaithfully be the case of any power but the court was permitted to direct at pleasure the rule and measure of justice in a specific cause. Who would be safe if the Legislature were permitted to dictate the decision of causes pending? What would be the case of contending under such a state of things? They would be mere instruments in the hands of others, and all their powers and solemnity would be prostituted. Admit the principle that the Legislature can at pleasure settle the rights of claimants, who can look forward to the results of their case to be done, the term of every officer is dependent upon the Legislature for its extinction. The people may elect, but the Legislature may defeat the election. If they can do so in one county they may do so in every county, unless the officers fail to elect a majority of the Legislature. On this may an election law can be made effectual.

Again, I fail to see the reason for carrying these officers beyond the next fall election, unless the intention is to take the right of election entirely away from the people. Why not legislate them into office for one or six years instead of two? If the law is good

in any case it is good in the other. The office of a legislature is to ordain a system of laws calculated to secure and advance in the best possible manner the rights of all citizens of a State. Statutes are made either in affirmance of natural rights and duties, and declarative of them, or are positive requisitions for political reasons, respecting certain matters and things in themselves indifferent.

In Democratic governments, justice ought to be the principle, the public good the object, and reason and nature the life and spirit of the law.

D. W. Ballard

Executive Department
Boise City Jany 9th 1867

Hon Geo Ainslie
President of the Council

Sir

Having carefully considered Council Bill No 17, I find the provisions of said bill in direct conflict with the last paragraph of Section two of the Organic Act, and therefore return the same without approval.

D. W. Ballard
Governor

Executive Department of
Boise City, January 9th 1867

Hon Geo Curtis
President of the Council

I have read and carefully considered Council Bill No 37, which proposes for the issue of Territorial bonds to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, drawn in favor of Francis Norbert Blanchet Roman Bishop of Oregon, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and redeemable out of funds accruing from the sale of the 36th section of school lands.

This donation is made on certain conditions to enable said Blanchet and others, to establish and maintain schools in Idaho.

Laying aside all of the doubtful legality of such legislation, as I do I have the pleasure of knowing has been well and ably discussed in the House of Representatives, it is believed that the provisions of the bill are in conflict with the Organic and Statutes and the best interests of the present and future citizens of Idaho Territory. The bill is therefore returned to your honorable body without my approval.

D. W. Ballard
Governor

Thanksgiving Proclamation

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing forever unto Thy name, O most Highest! for Thou, Lord, hast made me glad, through Thy works; and I will rejoice in giving praise for the operation of Thy hands."

Through the good providence of Almighty God we are brought to the closing scene of another year, which has been to us a season of health and prosperity.

Therefore, being moved with a due sense of His loving kindness to us as a most favored people, it is becoming that we make public acknowledgment of our gratitude to Him for the great benefits which we have received at His hands.

I, the said D. W. Ballard Governor of Dakota Territory, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1867, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and earnestly recommend that, on that day, laying aside the business avocations of life, we assemble in our usual places of public worship, and render our most hearty thanks to God, the giver of all good, that, as a people, we have been blessed with health and prosperity; that the kindly fruits of the earth have been garnered to our use, and the toils of the husbandman rewarded with bounteous crops; the hills and mountain gorges have yielded a generous return to the enterprising miner; and that the moral sentiment of our people is being elevated, and crime decreasing in our midst.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this the 17th day of November 1867, and in the year of American Independence the ninety second.

(Seal)

D. W. Ballard
Governor of Dakota

By the Governor
S. R. Thurston Secretary

Proclamation by the Governor

To all Whom These Presents Shall Come:

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that bodies of armed men have collected together in the County of Owyhee, Territory of Idaho, that their presence and purposes are conducive of the public peace and have resulted already in the death of one or more persons; that threats of violence are openly made and creating terror in the minds of peaceable citizens.

Whereas, Such proceedings are in defiance of the laws and should be immediately abandoned, and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and the the public peace preserved, and it is every good citizen that it is their duty to take no part in such lawless proceedings, but their duty to discountenance and prevent them.

Therefore I, D. W. Ballard, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, do this day issue this my proclamation, commanding all armed parties in said County to disperse peaceably to their homes without delay; and to remind them that banding themselves together as armed parties to either commit aggressions or to resist them form similar parties is in violation of the law, subjects them to heavy punishment endangers the public peace, and tarnishes the fair fame of our Territory.

Citizens, the peaceable remedies of the law can redress every wrong and protect every right, and these then means are at the disposal of all as they are in this Territory, the resort of force and violence is unnecessary, unjustifiable and criminal.

To this end, therefore, that the present unhappy state of things in Owyhee County may speedily come to an end, I enjoin upon all good citizens to refrain from all association with parties of lawless persons, unlawfully called upon by the regular officers of the law; and I hereby notify the various Peace Officers of said County that it is their duty to suppress all violations, or apprehended violations, by the arrest of the parties who threaten the peace, by any conduct that disturbs the peace of the community,

and that in the discharge of this duty, the whole force of the County and of the Territory, if needed, may be called to their aide.

The undersigned distinctly proclaims to all, that the lawful proceedings of the parties referred to, must cease, and peace and order be restored, and to that end the whole power of the Territory will be used by the Executive.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, affixed this 28th day of March A. D. 1868

L. S

D. W. Ballard
Governor of Idaho

By the Governor
S. R. Stuart
Secretary of the Territory

Proclamation by the Governor

Executive Department

Idaho Territory

Whereas

By a law of the general Congress of the United States, approved March 2nd 1867, the organic act of the Territory of Idaho was so amended as to require that the next session of the Legislative Assembly thereof be held, commencing on the first Monday of December A.D. 1868, and thereafter the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall be held biennially; and that the next election for members of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall be held on the second Monday in August A.D. 1868, and thereafter said election shall be held biennially; and whereas the third section of said amendatory law enacts, "That the members of the House of Representatives of said Legislative Assembly shall be elected for the term of two years, and the members of the council of said Legislative Assembly shall be elected for the term of four years; provided that at the first election thereafter only one half of the members of said council shall be elected for the term of two years, and the remainder half for the term of four years; and the districts wherein members of the council are to be elected for the term of two years, and the districts wherein members of the council are to be elected for the term of four years at the next election, shall be determined by proclamation of the governor of said Territory. Provided, That in all counties and election districts which shall be entitled to two members of the council one of said members shall be elected for two years and the other for four years."

Now therefore I, David F. Ballard Governor of the Territory of Idaho, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of law proclaim a general election on the second Monday, being the tenth day of August, A.D. 1868, to be held at the several places of voting in all the counties of said Territory. The several districts with their members of the Legislative Council as follows.

Over

Ada County One Member to serve two years
Alturas " One " " two "
Boise " Two " " two "
" " Two " " four "
Big Lost " One " " four "
Idaho " One " " two "
Owyhee " One " " two "
Oneida " One " " four "
Shoshone " One " " four "

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed. Done at Boise City this second day of June, A.D. 1868

(Seal)

D. W. Ballard
Governor

By the Governor
S. R. Stanton
Secretary

Proclamation

Whereas, At a General Election held on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, pursuant to an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, entitled "An Act relating to Elections" approved December 17th 1864, and

Whereas, On the said 19th day of August, 1868 A. A. Stafford received the highest number of votes cast for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

S. S. Fenn received the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for the First Judicial District of Idaho Territory

R. O. Foote received the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for the Second Judicial District.

A Steed received the highest number of votes cast for District Attorney for the Third Judicial District.

Therefore In accordance with the Thirteenth section of the Organic Act of the Territory of Idaho, and the twenty-ninth section of the Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory entitled "An Act relating to Elections"

I, David P. Ballard, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, do hereby declare and I do hereby declare A. A. Stafford to be duly elected Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States.

S. S. Fenn District Attorney for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho.

R. O. Foote, District Attorney for the Judicial District.

A. Steed District Attorney for the Third Judicial District according to the election returns from all the districts and counties in said Territory of Idaho, now on file in the offices of the Secretary of the Territory

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Idaho to be affixed, at Boise City this 19th day of September 1868, and of the Independence the Ninety Third

David P. Ballard

By the Governor

S. W. Rowland

Secretary

Certificate of Election to J. K. Shafer

Executive Department

Territory of Idaho

I do hereby Certify that at a General Election held in and for the Territory of Idaho, on the Sixth day of August A. D. 1868, that being the Second Monday in said Month, and the time prescribed by Law, J. K. Shafer received Three hundred and two votes (302) for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, from the Territory of Idaho, that being the highest number of votes polled for any one Person, for that office.

I do therefore declare and duly elected Delegate to Congress, from said Idaho Territory

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Territory, at Boise City this 26th day of September A. D. 1868

By the Governor
E. D. Howlett
Secretary Idaho

David W. Ballard
Governor

Certificate of Election to S. S. Fenn

Executive Department
Territory of Idaho

I do hereby Certify that at a General Election held in and for the Territory of Idaho, on the Fourth day of August A. D. 1868, that being the time prescribed by law. That S. S. Fenn received Five hundred and eighty (580) votes for District Attorney for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, and that being the highest number of votes polled for any one person for said office, He is therefore declared duly elected District Attorney for said First Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, according to the returns made to and on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Territory, from the Counties composing said First Judicial District of Idaho

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City this 26th day of September A. D. 1868

Seal

David W. Ballard
Governor

By the Governor
E. B. Stanford
Secretary Idaho

Certificate of Election to R. C. Foote

Executive Department, Territory of Idaho

I hereby certify that at a General Election held in and for the Territory of Idaho, on the Seventh (7th) day of August A. D. 1888, that being the time prescribed by Law, That R. C. Foote received Twelve hundred and thirty seven (1237) votes for District Attorney for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, and that being the highest number of votes polled for any one person for said office. He is therefore declared duly elected District Attorney for said Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, according to the returns made to and on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, from the Counties composing said Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Boise City, this 26th day of September A. D. 1888

(Seal)

David W. Ballard
Governor

By the Governor
C. N. Howlett
Secretary Idaho

Certificate of Election to C. Steed

Executive Department
Territory of Idaho

I do hereby certify that at a General Election holden in and for the Territory of Idaho, on the first Monday of August A. D. 1868, that being the time prescribed by law that C. Steed received Eleven hundred and forty seven (1147) votes for District Attorney, for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, and that being the highest number of votes polled for any one person for said office, He is therefore declared duly elected District Attorney, for said Third Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, according to the returns made to, and on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, from the Counties composing said Third Judicial District of Idaho

In testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Boise City this 26th day of September A. D. 1868.

David T. Ballard
Governor

By the Governor
S. A. D. Stewart
Secretary Idaho

Thanksgiving Proclamation

In accordance with established custom and to cherish a grateful sense of our dependence upon Almighty God, I do hereby designate

Thursday the 26th Day of November

as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer and I recommend that the people of this Territory on that day refrain from their usual business and assemble at their chosen places of worship to acknowledge the Divine Goodness, and lay upon his altars the cheerful offerings of grateful hearts.

Let us thank him for health and prosperity; for the blessings of Education, Religion and Social order. That our agriculture and mining resources have not failed, that we have been preserved from Savage violence, Pestilence and Earthquake, that there is opening before us the brightest prospects for the future, and for all these mercies temporal and Spiritual.

With pure trust in God let us make public confession of our sins and dependence; seeking his paternal love and protecting care; that our civil and religious liberties may remain unimpaired, and this great Nation may be exalted by righteousness.

Seal

L. W. Ballard
Governor of I. T.

S. R. Howlett
Secretary Pro tem

First Biennial Message of the Governor of Idaho

Message

Gentlemen of the Council
and House of Representatives.

It is not only my duty but my pleasure to meet you at this time for the purpose of suggesting such matters as pertain to the interest of our Territory and are proper subjects of Legislation. From the date of our organization we have had the receipts of immunerable favors from a bountiful Providence, enjoying in a remarkable degree the blessings of health and general prosperity for which we should ever make known our gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe, and ask his guidance in the work before us. We are but the servants of the people and their interest are now confided to our keeping. It therefore becomes us to discharge our duties as that result in the greatest good to all.

Salutary laws are said to be the landmarks of society, and bad ones worse than none. With the greatest care it is difficult to enact laws that will prove most beneficial, or fully meet the expectations of a people.

By bearing these facts in mind and divesting ourselves of all prejudices and desire to serve individual friends and partisan or special interests, and observing great caution in all our deliberations, much of this difficulty may be overcome. In all the sections of this Territory, where settlements have been made, our people have wrought with a diligent hand, and been well rewarded for their toil. The products of the mines are continually increasing, adding to the wealth of the nation, and yielding unexampled profits to the fortunate owners. The fabulous yield of the Cœur d'Alene quartz mines continues equal to our most sanguine expectations being profitably

the richest on the continent.

In Alturas county, the difficulties in the way of capital, which have heretofore retarded the reduction of ores here, to some extent have overcome, and capital now invested there is remunerative, with a prospect of developing mines more extensive than any yet discovered.

In Boise county the quartz mines are bearing a better and more certain reputation than heretofore. The mills are yielding good profits, and the prospects warrant the investment of more capital and labor in that direction.

The mines in the northern part of Territory are attracting attention. The mills erected at Warren's and at Florence are already making satisfactory returns, and the wealth of that section is being developed with unusual energy.

The placer mines of Boise, Owyhee and Alturas counties, and of Warren's, Orofino and Elk City continue to yield a fair share of the precious metals.

In Leesburg, Lemhi, Lead Wood, Moose Creek, and on the bars and tributaries of Salmon River, new and extensive mines have been discovered, and prospected sufficiently to attract a large immigration the coming season, with promise of results equal to those heretofore realized in the older camps of the Territory. We therefore need fear no abatement for many years in the yield of precious metals from the placer mines of Idaho.

Difficulties will continue to attend and embarrass the development of our great mineral resources. We cannot expect that every year, for a great length of time, will add new fields or give increased profits to the miner, but the same industry and indomitable energy which have crowned with success the efforts of the pioneers, when applied to mining in a systematic way, aided by machinery and science, and keeping pace with the spirit and progress of the age,

will prove the immense wealth of Idaho mineral=
=ible.

Mining Laws

It is not only important, but an imperative necessity, that we have laws to protect, foster and build up every interest connected with the development of our mines.

By an act of Congress, the occupation of mineral lands has been legalized by offering a title to those who desire it at a nominal cost; securing to them all vested rights, decided under the rules and regulations of the miners themselves. This law is not intended to conflict with the rights of miners, or of Legislatures to make rules and regulations, or pass laws in reference to the locating of claims, and the working thereof as they have heretofore done.

Agriculture

It is generally supposed that our agricultural lands are limited in extent, and confined to the valleys. This is a mistake, over half the whole area of the Territory is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. I am fully convinced of this fact from personal observation, having recently visited the southern portion of the Territory, and traveled over a large portion of the country.

From the hills of Salmon river on the western border to Lake Pend d'Oreille on the north, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, embracing the Coeur d'Alene and Black foot country on the northern line, and the Kamiah prairie east of the Nez Perces reservation, is a scope of country peculiarly inviting to immigration and permanent settlement. All this district is free from large timber, has a deep, alluvial soil, well watered and timbered, covered with a heavy growth of nutritious grasses, and in instances where cultivated has produced an average of sixty bushels of grain to the acre. Although stretching well to the north, the climate in this section

is mild; experiments already made prove that fruits of all kinds will flourish there. Apples pears peaches plums &c. have been tried, with success equal to any of the northern or middle States.

The valleys of the Payette, the Weiser, the Boise, and the Malad are already extensively populated, and our markets are teeming with their products: a very considerable portion of the uplands in other sections of the Territory are susceptible of cultivation, and our mining mountain regions are dotted with lovely little valleys inviting the hand of the husbandman to make them blossom as the rose.

We want to foster and encourage immigration. We want more people. Our agricultural and mineral resources are sufficient to support a population equal to that of many of the older settled States. Our farm products find a home market at remunerative prices and no part of the United States offers a more healthy and salubrious climate, or presents greater inducements for permanent settlers than the fertile valleys, rich plains and abundant pasture lands of Idaho.

Public Surveys

The U. S. Surveys in this Surveying District have been pushed forward to the full extent of the appropriations placed at the disposal of the Surveyor General, and notwithstanding all the standard lines were to be run and paid for out of the very small amount appropriated by Congress, and leaving only a small amount to make subdivisions Surveys, the amount of sales as per notes to actual settlers exceed the amount paid for surveys some thirty thousand dollars, not including the last appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars of which the office work has not been completed and no returns have been made to the General

Land Office on this account.

This fact alone demonstrates that we have large agricultural interests, and that it is a mistaken economy on the part of Congress to make so small appropriations for the surveys of the lands in a District so lately established, and in so large an area of good public lands. I would respectfully suggest that you memorialize Congress to make more liberal appropriations for this purpose.

Mails

Congress has at different times established mail routes in the Territory, and sought to give proper mail facilities to all the settlements, but the provisions made therefor have not been adequate to our wants. This I think has arisen from the fact that correct information has not been accessible as to the geographical position of the points to be served. In some instances routes have been established that are impracticable, and have never been carried into operation, probably never will be; in other double routes have been established and double service performed at an unnecessary expense; and in some cases routes have been established that are practicable and necessary where no service has been performed. The northern portion of our Territory has suffered materially in this respect.

Warren's Diggings were settled before the Territory was organized and is a flourishing camp to day. The population is about one thousand, with two quartz mills in operation; their products the past season aggregating nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Yet they have never had a mail. When by continuing the route from Florence to Warren's a distance of about forty five miles, that camp would be provided for.

Kansas Prairie, the most flourishing agricultural section of Boise Idaho is without mail facilities

whereas they could be accommodated by extending the present route from Cottonwood, a distance of about twenty miles. Beyond Kamiah Prairie are Dilleywood, Jerusem Creek, Clearwater Station and Elk City, embracing in all only a distance of sixty five miles and containing a population estimated at one thousand inhabitants, & all mining camps producing millions of dollars; and not a single post office at any of them.

The route to Pierce City ought to be extended to Moose Creek, a new mining camp fifty five miles beyond.

Lewiston, the county seat of Nez Perces county, containing a population of about eight hundred souls, with from two to three thousand comers and goers annually, steamboat communication with the Pacific Coast at least six months in the year, the recipient of ten thousand tons of goods annually has only a weekly mail.

The tri-weekly mail from Helena, in Montana Territory, via. Spokane bridge, to Walla Walla, W.T. could make the point of Lewiston each way and add but twenty miles to the route, over a most excellent road, whereas the same mail under the present arrangements must be carried back about ninety miles and then but once a week. By adding Lewiston as one of the points on this route the weekly mail from Walla Walla, W.T. may be dispensed with greatly to the accommodation of the people of Lewiston, and in my opinion a saving to the Government.

Leesburg, Salmon City and Lemhi are without mail facilities. They are permanent mining camps with agricultural and pasture lands about them. The Yuba and Deadwood districts are in like condition, and perhaps other localities that have escaped my notice.

In view of the importance of this subject, I would recommend the appointment of a committee on mails and mail facilities with such instructions as shall elicit all the information which your honorable body may need in memorializing Congress upon this important subject.

Coming as you all do from the body of the people and from every section of the country, it is within the scope of your information and your knowledge to so represent the wants of the Territory that your delegate in Congress may be greatly assisted in his efforts to relieve them.

Acts of Congress

By Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, you are prohibited from granting "private charters" or "special privileges" but may by general incorporation acts permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits.

By another act of the same date it is provided "The Judges of the Supreme Court of said Territory or a majority of them shall, when assembled at the seat of government of said Territory, define the Judicial Districts of said Territory and assign the Judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and shall also fix and appoint the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said Judicial Districts and alter the times and places of holding Courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient." The second section of the same act provides that the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho shall be held commencing on the first Monday in December, 1868, and thereafter the Legislative Assembly of said Territory shall be held biennially.

These acts have relieved you of duties requiring

much time and labor, and the General Government and this Territory of a large expense.

Courts

Our Courts are being held with regularity in every organized county in the Territory, and the ready acquiescence of the people in the administration of justice has had a salutary effect upon public morals and in promoting good order in Society.

Under the present law of Congress it is generally conceded that the Legislature should fix the time for holding the Supreme Court. As the law now stands this Court is to be held in August. It is impossible for the Judges of the First District to hold his regular terms in the mountain towns and meet with the Supreme Court at the capital. Therefore no term of the Supreme Court was held last August. I would give your action in the premises, and advise the shortening and fixing of the time for the meeting of the Court as early a day as practicable.

Revision of the Laws

The laws of the last session were printed in plain type bound in a substantial manner in pamphlet form and distributed within forty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The Laws of the second and third sessions are still in the hands of the publishers in San Francisco. I am more than ever convinced that the laws of the Territory ought to be revised and published in one volume. I cannot better explain my views than to repeat what I said in my message to the last Legislature.

The first Legislature which assembled at Lewiston in 1863, enacted a code, but as

the direction of their session was limited. it was necessarily passed in much haste and with much less consideration than its importance demanded. The code thus enacted was not printed until after the sitting of the next Legislature and many of the amendments have never been published in any form whatever. and indeed each succeeding Legislature has labored under the misfortune of endeavoring to amend the legislation of its predecessor with no authentic knowledge on the subject matter. The result is, that our laws are interminuous and abound in perplexing discrepancies. It is believed that the best method of securing a perfect code of laws and remedying the existing evils, is by the appointment of a commission to codify and revise the whole body of our Statutes. The present uncertainty can thus be remedied by a system which, though it may take some time and incur some expense will, when completed, supersede for years to come the necessity of additional Legislation."

The Jury Laws

It has been suggested to me that our present Jury Law is imperfect in its operations as well as cumbersome and expensive. I would therefore recommend your careful consideration of said law, to the end that such changes may be made as to you may seem best calculated to make the same more efficient and less burdensome.

Indian Matters

By the following extracts from letters on file in my office you will see that our Indian wards are over. Brevet. Major General George Crook U. S. A. commanding the District of the Lakes, wrote under date of July 21. 1868 "I made a treaty yesterday with the concentrated rascality of all the Ft. Nile Tribes. - I have no doubt the desire for peace on their part

is sincere from the fact that about half their number have been killed, and those left know not what day their time may come. ... The only fear I now have is that white men will commit outrages on the Indians. If this can be controlled, I feel satisfied the bloody scenes of the last four years are ended, and permanent peace secured."

Brevet Colonel Elmer Otis M.S.A. commanding the District of Owyhee wrote under date of August 31/1868:

"On the 24th June 1868, I assumed command of this District, relieving Brevet Major General W. Le. Elliott M.S.A. My personal knowledge of military operations here dates back only to that time, but the official records of my office indicate a systematic plan of scouting, and a thorough execution thereof. All parts of the District being guarded with such vigilance as to leave no spot affording a safe retreat for hostile or predatory bands." Hostilities have ceased and the war is virtually at an end.

In making this communication to you, gentlemen, I desire to express my high appreciation of the character and services of the military in this and the District of the Columbia, the latter soldiery whose signature stand the officers and men of the First and Eighth, M.S. Cavalry and the Twenty-Third, Infantry who have participated in the Indian wars of Idaho. By their vigorous execution of judicious plans our country is quiet our property secured - our lives safe!

Although this cessation of hostilities terminates scenes of blood and slaughter it does not relieve our government of a

vast charge on account of these aborigines. Within the lines of our Territory are from five to eight thousand Savages claiming original ownership of the lands now rapidly being overspread by civilization. The Spirit of fair dealing, and a just sense of the rights of all demand that provision be made for their establishment in permanent homes, and their advancement in the arts of civilization, thereby insuring a perpetuity of the peace we now enjoy. To this end I invite you to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of making generous provision for their collection and establishment upon reservations.

Territorial Prison

The expenses of our Territorial Prison are certainly beyond the bounds of reason, and no reduction has been made on any advantage derived from the labor of the convicts; not a day's labor worth mentioning has ever been performed. Thirty five cent of the whole revenue of the Territory is set apart for Territorial Prison expenses. Notwithstanding this large appropriation, our Territorial Prison has entailed a debt upon the Territory of over $22,000 within the last two years. Considering the limited number of prisoners, this expense is truly enormous. Expenses for guarding, feeding and clothing prisoners are fixed upon a basis of prices prevailing in the early organization of the Territory; these expenses have gradually lessened from year to year, and will continue to decrease.

We cannot afford to burden the people with heavy taxes for extravagance in one direction and more than in another. Labor is indispensable to the health of the prisoners and ought to contribute a large share of the expense, nearly every

branch of mechanical labor is in demand at high prices and I see no reason why convict labor cannot as well contribute to the expense of the convict in this country as in any other. By making suitable provision of this character, with the fair reduction of expenses, the present fund is amply sufficient to balance future expenditures of our Territorial Prison.

By Act of Congress of Jan. 25th 1867 the net proceeds of the internal revenue of our Territory for the fiscal years ending June 30th 1866 and the two succeeding years, not exceeding $40,000 has been set apart for the erection, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of Penitentiary buildings at such place as may be designated by the Legislature of the Territory, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. I am informed that the revenue collected and applicable to this purpose will amount to the full sum of $40,000. My attention has been invited to this Act by the Secretary of the Interior, and I am directed to invite your attention to the subject, with the request that you designate the place for such Penitentiary by act of the Legislature.

Lehi County

By some mistake the act organizing Lehi County, passed at the last Session of the Legislature was not presented to me for approval, and therefore did not become a law. The people of that Section were much disappointed and have been subjected to many inconveniences for want of a county organization. I hope the matter will receive your early attention and favorable consideration.

Common Schools

The interest manifested on the part

of our citizens and common schools is far less than might be desired. Education is an indispensable blessing to society, and free schools ought to be established in every well organized community. You will confer the greatest benefits upon the Territory by making liberal provision for education.

Militia

We need a militia organization more than heretofore. With the cessation of Indian hostilities military companies are liable to be abandoned and U.S. Soldiers removed to other fields. With our quota of arms from the United States and a proper organization of the militia we can be prepared for emergencies that may arise. I deem this a subject of sufficient importance to demand early attention.

Finance

The reports of the Controller and Treasurer of the Territory herewith submitted will exhibit the financial condition of the Territory. The revenue has been sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and (except the prison fund) meet all necessary expenses of the government. It is true the rates of taxation are high, and while this seems at present unavoidable, it is your duty to see that this burthen falls equally upon the capital of the country.

Railroads

No State or Territory can prosper for any great length of time without railroad communication. The settlement of the northern portions of this Territory is awaiting the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Nevada and Central Pacific Roads are about ready to join hands, and its advantages to this coast and the union of the States cannot

be over estimated. Already we begin to realize that Nevada and California are our neighbors, and the Atlantic States within a limited distance. We cannot afford to sit idly by and look upon the progress of our neighbors without making an effort to secure railroads for our Territory, connecting us with the great thoroughfares of the Nation at the most practicable points. It is safe to estimate that $100,000,000 in Gold and Silver is now added to the wealth of the nation from the mines of the Pacific Coast, and $14,000,000 of this amount must be credited to Idaho.

This hidden treasure is inexhaustible, and the prosperity of the people and the Government depends upon its development. Gold and Silver have decreased fifty per cent in value in the last twenty years, or rather, articles of trade and commerce have increased one hundred per cent: So that the wealth of the country dependent upon the production of gold and silver is two to one. No one can doubt but this result is brought about by the discovery and production of the precious metals.

If this ratio is continued for the next twenty years the increased wealth of our country will exceed the national indebtedness. Just in proportion as we offer railroads facilities for commercial relations and the settlement of the Pacific coast will we increase or diminish our wealth. These questions may be favorably presented to Congress by suitable memorials. The Government and the people are equally interested in this great work. Every dollar that we expend comes back two fold. While the Government can afford to be liberal in subsidies and

lands. We should work efficiently and with all the means in our power to secure these praisworthy objects.

Conclusion

And now gentlemen, in conclusion let me say, although our appreciation of the national issues of the day is none the less on account of our Territorial condition, yet having no voice in the electoral college and no vote in the national councils, it is unbecoming in us to stimulate party strife and political asperities which may jeparadize the material interest of the Territory. Therefore let us devote our time and ability to the real and not imaginary wants of Idaho, bearing in mind that the voice of the nation has been heard and settled the question of national politics for the next four years. That voice said. Let us have peace.

R. W. Ballard
Governor of Idaho Territory

Proclamation. Proclamation by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

To the People of the Territory of Idaho.

The June Session 10
1864. Have adjourned sine die. I have thus
at length finished with many blessings
to our Territory and the Nation at
large. The patriotism that put its
shoulder to the wheel upon our
Country's altar in its hour of peril
prime factor in our success. We settle
and subjugate Rebellion. Peace prevails.
The Laws of the land are fully
and Administered by the Judicial
and Executive Departments of the
Government. By the Blessed Boon
of Freedom and progress inaugurated by the
National Legislature we first
appropriate the Earth for the use of
Free Institutions. Free Labor, and Free
Capital find room and Welcome
Population and Civilization and Industry
Peaceful Citizenship and Christianity
Material, monumental and enduring
interests. Roads, Bridges, Ferries
Specific appropriations. Thus the
Territory is secured, Thus Property
Education, the Arts and the Sciences
Encouraged by acts of Legislation
Trade, Commerce, Ply abundant Channels

Business for the Business
and and Business Facilities for
their continuance
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to be affixed this 30th
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the Year the Sovereign
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